

Compliance Component

DEFINITION						
Name	Host-B	ased Intrusion Detection Systems (HIDS)				
Description	collecte HIDS to involve of an a and op	ased Intrusion Detection Systems (HIDS) operate on information ed from within an individual computer system. This vantage point allows o analyze activities to determine exactly which processes and users are ed in an attack on a particular system or host. HIDS can see the outcome attempted attack, as they can directly access and monitor the data files the erating system processes targeted by the attack.				
	is accu	st step in delivering an efficient and secure intrusion protection strategy rately detecting all possible threats. To achieve this goal, multiple on methods including HIDS should be employed to ensure comprehensive ge.				
Rationale	at a mu time sp hardwa	lure to secure any State of Missouri host system with HIDS puts agencies uch greater risk of loss. A single attack can cost millions of dollars in bent recovering from the attack and liability for compromised data and are. The damage from an attack to State of Missouri services can also inconvenience to citizens and the loss of public confidence.				
	HIDS can detect attacks that cannot be seen by a Network-Based IDS since they monitor events local to a host.					
		OS can often operate in an environment where network traffic is rypted.				
	• HID	OS are unaffected by switched networks.				
Benefits		OS can detect, and in some cases prevent, attacks that involve software egrity breaches, such as Trojan Horses.				
	• HIE	S have the ability to monitor local files for any changes or modifications.				
	acc	HIDS can see the outcome of an attempted attack since they can directly access and monitor the data files and operating system processes targeted by the attack.				
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURE LEVELS						
List the Domain Name	e	Security				
List the Discipline Name		Technical Controls				
List the Technology Area Name		Intrusion Detection Systems				
List Product Component Name						
COMPLIANCE COMPONENT TYPE						
Document the Compliance Component Type		Guideline				
Component Sub-type						

COMPLIANCE DETAIL

General HIDS Requirements

- Administrators shall be trained on the IDS before implementation.
 Despite vendor claims of ease of use, training and/or experience are absolutely necessary to manage any IDS.
- It is preferred to have the HIDS controlled directly from a central location(s). However, the HIDS may be agent-based where response decisions are made at the host.
- IDS administrators shall be able to create or change policies easily.

HIDS Deployment Requirements

- HIDS shall be deployed in conjunction with Network-Based IDS to fully protect the system.
- It is recommended that organizations install the Network-Based IDS first, followed by the HIDS installation on critical servers. Once administrators are familiar with the HIDS, it may be installed on the remainder of the organization's hosts.
- HIDS shall be installed on any host where sensitive or critical information is stored.
- It is preferred to install IDS Management software on a separate system from the target host being monitored.
- It is preferred to have the HIDS use an agent-manager (server) architecture, where policy is created and modified on the manager and automatically distributed to all agents.
- It is preferred that host agents poll the manager at periodic intervals for policy changes or new software updates.

HIDS Analysis Requirements

- HIDS shall utilize information from operating system audit trails and system logs.
- HIDS shall have easy-to-use tools to analyze the logs.
- HIDS shall detect, and preferably prevent, the following:
 - System scanning (probing the target with different kinds of packets to garner information about the system, such as topology, active hosts, operating systems and software in use),
 - <u>Denial of Service (DoS)</u> (slow or shut down targeted systems or hosts), and
 - o <u>Penetration</u> (unauthorized acquisition and/or alteration of system privileges, resources, or data).
- HIDS shall use Misuse Detection methods (matching a predefined pattern of events describing an attack) and may also include Anomaly Detection (abnormal, unusual behavior) components.
- Administrators shall follow a schedule for checking the results of the HIDS to ensure attackers have not modified the system.

State the Guideline, Standard or Legislation

HIDS Response Requirements

- HIDS shall respond in real-time.
- It is preferred that HIDS provide <u>active responses</u> to intrusions by:
 - o Collecting additional information:
 - Turning up the number of events logged, or
 - Capturing all packets, not just those targeting a particular port or system.
 - o Changing the environment:
 - Terminating the connection, or
 - Reconfiguring routers and firewalls to:
 - Block packets from the intruder's IP address,
 - Block network ports, protocols or services, or
 - Sever all connections that use certain network interfaces.
- HIDS administrators shall work closely with router and firewall administrators when creating rules for routers and firewalls to ensure intruders cannot abuse the feature to deny access to legitimate users.
- HIDS may provide <u>passive responses</u> requiring subsequent human action to intrusions by:
 - Generating alarms and notifications with popup windows, cellular phones, pagers and email, or
 - o Reporting alarms and alerts using SNMP traps and plug-ins to central network management consoles.
- All HIDS communications shall be secure and use encrypted tunnels or other cryptographic measures
- HIDS shall create output with the following information for each intrusion detected:
 - Time/date
 - o Sensor IP address
 - Specific attack name
 - o Source and destination IP addresses
 - o Source and destination port numbers
 - o Network protocol used
 - Description of the attack type
 - o Attack severity level
 - Type of loss expected
 - Type of vulnerability exploited
 - o Input validation (buffer overflow or boundary condition)
 - o Access validation (faulty access control mechanism)
 - Exceptional condition
 - Environmental (unexpected interaction with an application and the operating system or between two applications)
 - Host Configuration

			e a system checks to see if an time it performs the operation)
	o Design	ved and the	time it performs the operation,
	Software types a	and versions	vulnerable
	 Patch informatio 		
	o References to ad	lvisories abo	ut the attack or vulnerability
	It is preferred that HIDS	S reports cor	nbine redundant attack entries
	and make attacks of hig	•	
	NIST SP 800-31_(www.csrc Intrusion Detection System		olications/nistpubs)
Document Source Reference #	NIST SP 800-18 (www.csrc	.nist.gov/pul	olications/nistpubs)
	CERT Guide to System and		curity Practices
	(www.cert.org/security-imp	orovement/)	
	Standard Orga	nization	
Name		Website	
Contact Information			
	Government	Body	
	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Computer		http://csrc.nist.gov/
Name	Security Resource Center (CSRC)	Website	
	CVE Vulnerability Search on ICAT Metabase		http://icat.nist.gov/
Contact Information	inquiries@nist.gov		
	KEYWOR	DS	
List all Keywords	Honey Pot, intrusion, crack exploit, denial-of-service, J.		erflows, passwords, sniffing, , SMURF, DNS, probes
	COMPONENT CLAS	SSIFICATIO	N
Provide the Classification	☐ Emerging ☐ Current		Twilight
	Rationale for Compone	ent Classifica	ation
Document the Rationale for Component Classification			
	Conditional Use R	Restrictions	
Document the Conditional Use Restrictions			
	Migration St	rategy	
Document the Migration Strategy			
	Impact Position	Statement	
Document the Position Statement on Impact			

CURRENT STATUS							
Provide the Current Status)	☐ In Development ☐ Ui	nder Review 🔀 Approv	ed Rejected				
AUDIT TRAIL							
Creation Date	04/03/2003	Date Accepted / Rejected	05/14/2003				
Reason for Rejection							
Last Date Reviewed		Last Date Updated					
Reason for Update							